SPEECH OF SENATOR JONES OF NE-VADA ON THE SILVER QUESTION.

The Demonetization of Silver by the United Binten Characterized as One of Thone Historical Blunders that were Worse than Crimes-Bud Effects of Demoncitzs-tion in England, France, and Germany,

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- The scene in the Senate chamber to-day while Senator Jones of Nevada was delivering his speech on the silver question, and in advocacy of the bill reported by him authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposits of silver bullion, was a fair indiention of the great interest felt in the subject. Senators from the mining States - Stanford, Hearst, Stewart, Teller, and others - sat quite close to Mr. Jones and gave him their most earnest attention. But an almost equal degree of interest was shown by all the Senators present, every one of whom on both sides of the chamber wheeled his chair around so as to face the speaker. There was no conversation indulged in, no newspaper reading, no letter writing; but during the three hours that the speech occupied every Senator seemed to be paying the closest attention to it. The number of persons in the galleries, however, was not large. Although Mr. Jones at times delivered his remarks at a rather rapid rate of speed. there was no difficulty in hearing perfectly and in understanding every sentence.

Mr. Jones began his speech by speaking of the general unrest prevailing throughout the country. The prices of all commodities had fallen and continued to fail. Such a phenomenon as a constitutional and progressive fall in the general range of prices had always exercised so buleful an influence on the pros-perity of mankind that it never failed to excite attention. When a fall of prices was found operating on the products of all industries. when it was found not to be confined to any one clime, country, or race, but to be diffused over the civilized world-lound not to be a characteristic of any one year, but to go on for a series of years, it became manifest that it could not arise from local, temporary, or subordinate causes, but that it must have its genesis and development in some principle of universal appplication. What was it that produced a general decline of prices in any country? It was a shrinkage in the volume of mency relatively to the population and business. The world had never had a proper system of money. Prosperity and speculation had been stimu lated at times by great yields from mines, and when those mines were worked out there came revulsion and adversity. He went on to speak of the natural ratio between gold and silver existing for 2,500 or 3,000 years-a ratio of 15% to 1- and said that it was only since the legislative prescription of silver in Germany and the United States and its banishment from the mints of Europe that any material change in that ratio took place, and that the present divergence in the relative value of the two metals was directly due to the legal outlawry of silver, and not to any natural causes. It had always been the object of the creditor class to enhance the value of money by reducing its volume; so that, when the gold mines of California and Australia were producing the largest yield, it was proposed to demonstize gold. He quoted the French publicist (Chevalier) as advocating the discarding of that metal which gave the greatest abundance, and quoted another Frenchman (Bonnet) as saying that the world was saturated with the precious metals, and that if there was any danger against which it was necessary to guard, it was that saturation.

The motive of demonetization in the case of sliver as well as of gold was. Mr. Jones said, to saturation the case of sliver as well as of gold was.

aggrandize the creditor class of the world and to conflicate, as far as practicable, the rewards of the hardy tollers. He spoke of the demone-

or the bardy colers. He spoke of the cemonitzation of silver by teermany after her warcon her people than her armies had indicted on
France: and said that when it began to have
its effect a vertable hearn of the German
population began so take place. If anyrise
was to be said in delane of the United States
in demonetizing silver. No such stunendous
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States was not a creditor nation. Its neousle
did not own thousands of millions in foreign
bett in appreciated mel be paid their interest in appreciated mel because their interdemonetization helping to rob the creditor
foreigness, it helped them to despoil the debtors
in America. In view of all the circumstances,
the nation was surrounded in sew with whitemonetization of silver by the United States
had to be regarded as one of those historical
blunders that were worse than crimes, It was
troved the reditle period to defend and the
applied than the absolute reversal of that
legislation and putting back the monetary-yashould be applied than the material and the said proved the reditle meant it was before 1876s
more up to 1810, when creat Firstain sundered the silver link that bound her to other nations, doing so to reasons of her own, arising
the the motions of the real firstain sundered the silver link that bound her to other nations, doing so to reasons of her own arising
that the motivation of the faisity of the
durrency. Within seven years thereafter the
number of her sandowners and been reduced
by the health of the proper to the course of his speech Mr., Jones gave
and upon the English people by the credinder the desired of the proper to the course of the course of the course
of the course of the town and of the white neighproper to th unwayering advocate. In view, however, or the coinage of silver. In view, however, or the great diversity of views prevailing on the subject, and the possibility that, by reason of such diversity, the session of congress might terminate without affording the country any relief from the baleful and benumbing effects of the demonstration of silver, he had joined

with other members of the committee in reporting the bill. Under the circumstances, however, he wished to say that he held himself free to vote for any amendment that might be offered which might tend to make the bill a more perfect measure of relief, and that might be more in consonance with his convictions.

Mr. Jones said that, in order that prices might be kept from falling, the number of dollars out should not be reduced in number, for the nurchasing nower of each dollar depended power of legal tender, all the money work of rociety would be thrown on the other, whise value would therefore greatly increase, langland, in 1816, fiesh from Water-lee, libshed with victory, leshated troucentinental polities, protected by her may, and safe from external attack, warendy to become the workshop of the world. All countries would nour their treasures into her inp. She was to be the great creditor nation of the world. Her moneyed classes, accordingly, in their own interest decided to demonstrate one of the motals, so that payments made in the other might be more vaiuable. Silver was discarded. But the next movement for demonstration was an attack on gold, which by reason of the California and Australian discoveries seemed to promise most abundance.

ments made in the chief might be more vaniable. Silver was discarded. But the next movement for demonstitation was an attack on gold, which by reason of the California and Australian discoverior second to promise most abundance.

Mr. Jones dwelt with emphasis on the fact that the creditors did not care which metal was demonstred, provided money was made scarce and dem. Germany and Austria demonstred gold in 1957, but, falling to secute the cooperation of England, Germany in 187 elated with her victory over France, and excerting to forther cripide that country, reversed her rolley, and tonied England in discarding silver, and adopted the gold standard. All, Jones characterized in the severest terms the demonstration of silver by the United States. We were a debtor nation, he said, while England, whose example we had copied, was the greatest money leader in all history. It was to the personal advantage of the creditor classes of England to make money searce and dear, so that the payments received on time contracts might be as valuable as possible. It was also to the advantage of the creditor classes in the Units. States, While prolation and the demands for money were constantly increasing. It was a clime against chilization to demonstrate one of the money metal. Gold had been set up as the sole instrument of valuation, but the masses of this country, who were accustomed to doing their own thinking, and did not rely for that surpose on the creditor classes, either of the United States or England, had made us their minds that, instead of being an instrument of valuation, and of spohation. The people of the United States or England, had made us their minds that, instead of being an instrument of valuation, and spohation. The people of the United States of England had made us their minds that instead of being an instrument of valuation, and the minds are defined as a system of robbers. Machinelli, describing a certain period in the history of the power and the miname of the resulting was an information of the resulti

to-morrow.

Washington, May 12.-Senator Plumb today introduced a bill providing that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar, and it may be coined of 4124 grains of standard silver or 25 8-10 grains of standard gold, each to be equally legal tender for all burposes. Any owner of silver builton may deposit it at any mint of the United States to be formed into standard silver dollars or bars for his benefit and without charge; but it shall be lawful to refuse any deposit of less value thin \$100 or any bullion so have as to be unsuitable for the operations of the mint. In any deposit of silver in which gold and silver are combined, no allowance shall be made for the gold alors the two metals on a new parts of a large that the metals on the same table to the gold. unless the two metals can be separated advan tageously.

II'S CLAASSEN WHO'S ON TRIAL

Bank Examiner Repburu Might have Fancield he was Yesterday.

The examination and cross-examination of National Bank Examiner Hepburn occupied nearly all the time of the Claassen trial in the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Mr. Hepburn related in detail his reasons for closing up the Sixth National Bank. On cross-examination Mr. Tenney showed the witness the list of syndicate checks for \$382,000 that he had refused to accept as assets, and obtained a reply that among them were checks for \$250,000 which had been certified either by the law in the Court of the Countities on the majority of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Inst House was improperly approached. It had been frequently remarked that the Sugar Trust had procured by Interest had procured advantages in the last Congress. The present the last Congress, and now the lieutoble of the hast Congress, and now the lieutoble of the hast Congress, and now the lieutoble of the hast Congress. The present bill allowed the Sugar Trust had procured by Interest had procured the hast Congress, and now the lieutoble of the hast Congress. The present bill allowed the Sugar Trust had procured by Interest had procured by Mr. Havemeyer, Mr \$250,000 which had been certified either by the Lenox Hill or Equitable banks. If, instead of checks for \$382,000, there had been produced \$382,000 in green backs, the witness would not have closed the bank. The checks for \$382,000 were deposited in the Sixth National and credwere deposited in the sixth satisfina indered-ited to the bond account as if they had been good assets. They were not sent to the Clear-ing House, as the committee had refused to clear for the Sixth National. They were sent with a notary to the banks on which they were drawn and protested.

clear for the Sixth National. They were sent with a notary to the banks on which they were drawn and protested.

Mr. Tenney asked what the standing of the Western National Bank was on Jan. 24 last. He said he wanted to show that the Western National cleared for the Equitable, and would have taken care of \$150,000 of the rejected checks, had they been permitted by the witness to reach it. The question was allowed, and the witness answered that the standing of the Western National Bank then was good. He also admitted that if the \$150,000 worth of certified checks on the Equitable had been sent to the Clearing House, the Western National would have been responsible for their parment.

Mr. Tenney and Judge Benedict have drifted into an informal discussion as to the scope of the examination. Judge Benedict have drifted into an informal discussion as to the scope of the examination. Judge Benedict have drifted into an informal discussion as to the scope of the examination. Judge Benedict have drifted into the bank examiner, was not on trial. We contend, said Mr. Tenney, "that if it had not been for the acts of Mr. Hepburn and the Clearing House Committee the bank would not have failed, all would have been well, and we would not be here."

"If it had not been for Cleassen's acts." retorted District Attorney Mitchell. "you would not be hore."

On the redirect, District Attorney Mitchell asked the witness why he closed the Sixth National. His answer was:

"Heoauseit was insolvent. There was a deficiency of about \$80,000.

Lester C. Monroe of the firm of Hoadley & Co., hankers, was called and identified two checks of Jan. 22 drawn by Hoadley & Co. in favor of W. M. Riddiff, for \$20,000 and \$30,000 respectively. The District Attorney showed the Court two checks for \$25,000 and \$30,000 respectively. The District Attorney showed the Court two checks for \$25,000 and \$30,000 respectively. The District Attorney showed the Court two checks for \$25,000 and \$30,000 respectively. The District Attorney showed for Hoadley & Co., sch

ness testified to the exchange of checks at Allduff's request.

The next witness was Philip L. Meyer. He
testified that he is a dealer in bends, a speculator in real estate and in the steambeat business. On Jan. 22, at the request of Fell, he
gave two checks, one for \$50,000 and the other
for \$20,000, to Kilduff, on the understanding
that they were to be recald the same day. The
money was paid on the alternoon of Jan. 22.
The case goes on to-day.

Father Finck Joins the Procession,

Frederick Finck, Republican, and Aldernan from the Eighth in the Boodle Board of 1881, freed himself yesterday from the indictment for bribery found against him in April. 1886. Col. Fellows endersed the indictment: I have herer known of any evidence implicating the

An affidavit from "Father" Finck himself, to the effect that he was innocent, and that the people had never had any evidence arainst him, and had never moved the trial of the in-dictment, was also submitted to Judge Cowing. Judge Cowing dismissed the indictment.

A Vale Student Missing.

New Haven, May 12 .- Austin A. Mendenhail. a member of the Shefled Scientific School, whose months in Duiuth, Minn. has been measing from his apartments since Thurshay and his friends are at a loss to know what has been meals like to know what has been me of him. The only information which he left behind him war, a short note, in which he said that he was going away for good. THE DEBATE ON THE TARIFF

IT IS MORE LIFELY AND PERSONAL UNDER THE FIVE-MINUIE RULE.

Mr. Greavener Throws in a Firebrand by Declaring that Mr. Mills Changed the Sugar Schedule of his Bill at the Demand of Mr. Havemeyer-An Amendment to Admit Free Articles Controlled by Trusts Voted Hown by the Republicans,

WASHINGTON, May 12 .- After the reading f the Journal in the House this morning. Mr. Unicy (Rep., Ohlo) moved that the genera lebate on the Teriff bill be limited to one minute. An absence of a quorum rendered a call of the House necessary. A quorum appearing. the motion was agreed to after two roll calls, and the House went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair) on the Tariff bill. No one desiring to occupy the bil by paragraph for amendments.

Mr. Breckinridge (Dem., Ky.) offered an

amendment, to come in after the enacting clause, providing that any citizen of the United States who manufactures or produces articles and sells them outside of the United States shall be entitled to admit free of duty any artiele of commerce he may desire to use in his business to the value of the articles exported. After explaining that his proposition was the reverse action of the old principle of rebate. Mr. Breckinridge demanded tellers on his

amendment, and it was lost, 83 to 111. Mr. Anderson (Rep., Kan.) offered an amendment providing that the President may suspend the rate of duty on any imported article when, in his judgment, the production, manufacture, or sais of such article is monopolized, or attempted to be monopolized, or attempted to be monopolized, or centrolled by any trust or combination.

Mr. McMillin O'em., Tenn a white advocating the amondment, professed his belief that it would not be agreed to, and incidentally made an earnest attack mean trusts and companies. Nothing would be done against trusts

made an earnest attack mean trusts and com-bines. Nothing would be done against trusts as long as the Republicans were in the major-ity in the House.

«Mr. Grossenor Rep., Ohiof threw a frebrand fine the debate by the declaration that two years are the leader of the greatest and most caption are trust in the country came to the Captiol, marched into the dark chamber of the ways and Means Committee, and Equipments Capital, marched into the dark chamber of the Ways and Means Committee, and figuratively took the majority of that committee by the head and shook free sugar out of it.

Mr. Mills (bem. Texas—I want to state to the gentleman from Onio that that statement is false. Every word of it is false. [Applause on Bemocratic side.]

Mr. Grosvenor—We hear the old plantation slogan a gain, [Applause on liepublican side.]

Mr. Mills—You will always hear it when you deserve it.

Mr. Mills Towkin and deserved the food Texan slo-deserved. A man who at the head of a great committee path his name upon a bill and sinks his party into oblivion outh to get indignant. The plantation manners of the gentleman who och in New Haven will not drive

The plantation manners of the gentleman who made the speech in New Haven will not drive me from tay position.

Mr. Mills—Nobody will drive you from your position of fai-shood.

Mr. McMillin—Will you permit a question?

Ar. Grosvener—Yes it it is in parliamentary language. I do not propose to be interrupted by the shotgan policy. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. McMillin—How is it that since the McKintey lill was reported the Sugar Trust certificates have rison more than \$10,000.000, and more than \$6,000.000 within the past week. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Grosvenor—If the gentleman will tell me how, during the pendency of the Democratic majority in the Heuse, the Sugar Trust was formed, and the certificates reached fabulous prices. I win answer his question.

Mr. McMillin—The Sugar Trust and the Jute Trust were formed under the high tariff laws inaugurated by the Republican party, which we were unable to repeal on account of the Republican Senate.

Mr. Grosvenor—Will the gentleman answer me a question?

Mr. Grosvenor - Will the gentleman answer me a question?

Mr. McMillin-If the gentleman will ask it in Mr. McMillin—If the gentleman will ask it in parliamentary language. It aughter.

Mr. Grosvenor 1 will do so, as I am asking it of a gentleman who understands parliamentary language. It aughter. It it not a fact that the Ways and Means Committee of the liftieth Congress changed its war schedule the day following the visit of Mr. Havemeyer of New York?

Mr. McMillin—'Tis not true so far as I know that Mr. Havemeyer was in Washington the day before or two days before it. The sugar schedule was never changed in consequence of any visit of Mr. Havemeyer.

Mr. Grosvenor—Did he not visit your committee?

mittee?
Mr. McMillin-Never that I heard of.
Mr. Grosvenor-Did not be visit men Mr. Grosvenor-Did not be visit members of your committee?

Mr. McMillin-Never that I heard of. And all that stuff that the sugar schedule was arranged in consequence of this visit is absolutely fulface. members of

all that stuff that the sugar schedule was arranged in consequence of this visit is absolutely false.

Mr. Mills regretted that anything of a personal character should have been thrown into the debate. He had not intended it. He had intended, and he intended now to discuss this question as a question affecting the public policy of the country. He did not intend to assail any gentleman. He did not believe that any centleman of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee had been improperly approached. approached.

Mr. Mckinley—And I do not believe that any member of the majority of the Committee on

However,
Mr. McMillin—Mr. Breckinridge stated that
Mr. Havemeyer never was before the committee,
Mr. Kerr—He stated that he had had a conversation with Mr. Havemeyer,
Mr. McMillin—That is another thing.
Mr. McMillin—That, Kr. J—Poes the gen-

Mr. Breckhirldge (Dem. Ky. - Does the gen-tleman from lown mean to intimate that Mr. Breckhirldge of Arkansas made any admission on the floor that touched his character as a gentleman and as a representative of the people? gentloman and as a representative of the people?

Mr. Kerr—I am here to say that not only is Mr. Kreckinridge of Arcansas an honoratele gentleman, but that every gentleman on that side of the House is an honorable gentleman.

Mr. Breckinridge—Why Joes the gentleman ask a question which was meant to cast an insinuation upon the gentleman from Arkan-as?

Mr. Kerr replied that he had done so because the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress admitted that they were influenced, just as other gentlemen were influenced. influenced.
Nr. Breckinridge-What was that last state-

ment?
Mr. Kerr-I stated that the committee permitted itself to be influenced in the interest of the Fugar Trust.
Mr. Breckinridge-And the gentleman's statement is simply a demonstration of the mode in which he looks at public questions, and as to us! absolutely gratuitous and without foundation.
Mr. Kerr-Well, I believe the public understands in

Stands us,
Mr. Breckinridge—I think so. Otherwise I
would have a very poor opinion of the public. Mr. Breckinridge—I think so. Otherwise I would have a very poor opinion of the public. [Appliause.]

Mr. Grosvenor disclaimed the idea of charging that anybody on the Ways and Means Committee of the last Congress had been improperly approached. His charge was that the Democratic party professed to the country that the protective tariff stimulated trusts, and that when that party had an opportunity to strike a blow against the most dangerous trust in the country it did not do so. He did not thank any gentleman to apologize to him for that utterance. Either it was not true that the protective tariff stimulated and developed trusts or it was true that the bemocratic party, believing this, did not seek to apply a remedy. The first bill ever aimed at trusts was almod by a Republican Senate, passed by a Republican Senate, and it did not lie is the mouth of anybody to say that the Republican party was upholding the trusts of the country.

Mr. Buchanan (Rep. N. J.) opposed the amendment, on the ground that it was putting too much rower into the hands of one man and on the further ground that it was putting too much rower into the hands of one man, and on the further ground that the amendment was based upon the presumption that the President of the Linted States was not an unlimited donkey. The presumption was that he was a wise and honest man.

On division, the amendment was adopted—87 to 36-Mr. Addreson and Mr. Owens of Indiana being the only Republicans voing in favor of it. The announcement of the vote was received with applause on the Democratic side.

On a vote by tellers the amendment was rejected—87 in the first of the plants.

Mr. Bishall Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment with proposing to admit free foreign goods when

With applause. Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) offered an amendment proposing to admit free foreign goods when exchanged for American products. He argued that the American farmer would be relieved from the oppression of trusts and enabled to realize the full benefit of his toil by the adopfrom the opportunity of his toll by the adopted in the file. Me.) did not believe that the American farmer was begging for exemption from the mutual obligations of the protective system.

Mr. Pland held that the farmer was now taxel to the extent of his entire product. His product sold from the markets of the price it would sell for if the markets of the world were oven to him.

to him.

Mr. Kerr of lown said that no larmer experted his products. The amendment would result in giving "Hutch," the wheat specula-

tor, and others a right to import goods free of duty. It meant free trade. meant free trade. nendment was rejected—reas, 72;

nays, 92. Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky offered an amendment proposing to change the date upon which the bill is to take effect from July 1 next to July 1, 1891, argoing that the business interests of the country would be rudely disturbed if the bill were to go into effect at once.

McKinley said that the bill should go

disturbed if the bill were to go into effect at once.

Mr. McKinley sall that the bill should go into effect as soon as possible after enactment, so as to prevent imperters from filling up our markets with goods upon which the duties were increased. Just when the bill would become a law he could not say, but he felt that it should take effect as soon as possible.

The amendment was rejected—ayes, 74; noos, 92.

The enacting clause was passed over, and the Cierk proceededito read the dutlable sections. He reached the second from boracle acid—when Mr. Niedringhaus (Reis, Mo.) proposed an amendment making the dutly on commercial acid three cents instead of five cents a pound, He explained that although he had been elected upon a strictly protective basis, his consiliuents thoroughly understood life position in this matter. He did not run for Congress; he was driven to it by the laboring morphe of his district. He had been accessed of not being willing to treat offices as he would be treated. Now he would, at the proper time, vote to allow other persons twice the advantage in their business that he acade for in his own business. Hemoerate laughter.

Mr. Mutterworth tien. Ohlo wanted to know what the difference was between the cost of production of poracle acid here and abroad.

Mr. Mediringhaus said that was just what the worm out. He held that where one manufacturer was amply protected at 15 per cent, 150 per cent, in another case was excessive.

Mr. Morrow (Rep., Cal.) strengly protested against the amendment and advocated the retention of the duty proposed by the bill.

The amendment was rejected—43 to 78.

Mr. Covert (Dem., N. 1, moved to strike out the clause imposing a duty of a quarter of a cent a round on mutraite acid. In advocating his amondment Mr. Covert entered into a general criticism of the bill, as not being for the benefit of the agricultural in cress. His comment upon the measure was that he had a string on the end of it, and when the had a string on the end of it, and when the hard hand of labor

cheaper than he could have procured them ten

to so ure his necessary niticles to-lay for cheaper than he could have procured them ten years ago.

Mr. Do kery (Dem., Mo.) in reply to this argument instanced the Wood self-binder, which was sold for \$150 in the United States, while in Section it was sold for \$150 in the United States, while in Section it was sold for \$150.

Mr. Peters (Ren., han.) explained that the cause of this was that the American marker demanded the latest product of American genius, and that when a piece of agricultural machinery became a year old it was shipped to foreign markets for sale. Speaking of the present condition of agricultural interests, he denied the statement that the mortgages on knassastarms am united to \$350,000,000.

Mr. Forkins (Hen., kan.) said it was unfortunately true that for five years or more the agricultural interests had been depressed. Every day that Cleveland was President tarms depreciated in value. Applicated the Resuntianal of that depression in agriculture by the inspirative of the proposed legislation of a Republican side.) But there were signs of a removal of that depression in agriculture by the inspirative of the proposed legislation of a Republican Congress. There were strikes existing, but they were strikes for higher wages or shorter hours. Whoever heard of such strikes in Democratic days? There were strikes then, but they were strikes for an opportunity to work and or something to eat. Under Republican legislation the workingman was enabled to say that the manufacturer could afford to law thin higher wages or work him fewer hours. It was true that the people of Kansas were involved in det. They had gene to Kansas poor, and had borrowed money with which to build their home, but he was gial to say that their mortgages were rapidly being pall. Applause.

In a brio? speech, which was heartly applicated on the Democratic side. Mr. Breckin-

that their mortiagos were rapidly being pall. Applause.

In a brio! speech, which was heartily applauded on the Democratic side, Mr. Breckin-ridge of kentucky ridicaled the speeches made by Messrs, Ferkins and leters of kansas. He referred to their eulory of the farmers of Kansas, and expressed his grantileation that with those farmers everything was lovely. He hoped that the larmers' Alliance would accout the assurance that everything was lovely. He hoped that the larmers would have the speech of Mr. Perkins to show that there were netaxes in Kansas, and that when the interest gatherer in the shape of a Sheriff came around the speech of Mr. Peters would be legal tender.

The debate then became desultory in its character; sometimes amusing, sometimes political, and sometimes bordering on the personal; after which Mr. Coverts motion was lost. A similar motion made by Mr. Covert to strike out the duty on sulphuric acid met with a similar fate.

The committee there are and the liguing ada -imitar fate.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest In and Outside of the Halls of Congress,

Washington, May 12 .- The charge made in the Kansas City Times, yesterday, that Senator Ingails had been gui ty of plagiarism when he delivered his famous culogy on the life and character of the late Becresentative Burns of Missouri, was engerly discussed by the Senator's colleagues at the Capitol to-day. The remarks of the Senator on that occasion enoated a profound impression, and added much to his reputation as a student, orator, and philosopher. The Senator himself has often admitted that he was rather proud of the eulogy which he then delivered, and it has constantly been spoken of as the most creditable effort of his life. The Senator's friends are therefore very much chagrined at the charge made against his literary honesty, and they sought the Senator this morning for an explanation. He gave it very promptly, willingly, and even auxiously. He had an explanation all ready, and in troduced it with the vigorous statement that he was advised several weeks ago that the charge was to be brought against him and published, and that the information was coupled with the intimation that he could purchase the manuscript for the sum of \$500, "The price seemed excessive," the Senator

alties explanation is as follows:

"In my youth I began the study of French without a master, and it a volume of exercises I found this, with other extracts, credited to no one, which I translated and copied into a common monetace book more than thirty years ago. I was struck by its stately and sombro cloquence, It seemed to me then, as it has always seemed to me since the most forcible and impressive presentation of the strongest arguments in support of the immortality of the human soul. I never had the sermons of Massilion in my possession and never had one of them knowingly, either in the criminal or in translation. I have used the same line of thought and the language of my paraphrase a hundred times. I have no doubt, in conversation in speeches, and in letters, wherever I have had occasion to dwell upon the mystery of existence beyon; the grave, and I shall continue to do so whenever ceasion serves. The writer and orator who repeats and preserves such thoughts and rescues them from the dusty oblivion of forgotten centuries confers an inestimable benefit upon mankind. The language is my own, and the ideas are the priceless heritage and common possession of the human race. My lamented friend, Col. Burns, was a Democrat. In my brief and humble tribute to his memory, which is grave, which is green with the verdure of returning spring, for the occasion to censure me. I leave them to the judgment of the living and the contempt of the dead."

Senator Davis to-day presented a memorial

Senator Davis to-day presented a memoria; signed by a number of business men of Minnesota protesting against the increase from 1 cent to 2.15 cents per pound made by the Mc-Kinley bill in the duty on the plate. Tin plates, Kinley bill in the duty on the plate. The plates, the memorialists say, are not manufactured in this country, and there is no tension to believe that there will be any more effect to manufacture them after this increase of duty than before. Our present consumption of the plate imported from Great Britain amounts to more than \$51,500,000 per annum. The plate enters into the humblest household, and is indispensable to great industries already exclusived such as the canning business emotoring allogether not less than \$50,000 workmen. The protoned increase would raise the pilee of articles made of that telest 25 per cent. It would do injury and injustice to millions of consumers and bring embarrasement and less to important languistics when to confident of the consumers of the Northwest, the memorialists protest against the 19asage of the Methaley bill with the additional duty on tin plate.

tin plate. Judge Advocate-General Remey concluded is review of the record of the McCalla court martial case this morning, and placed all the papers in the hands of the Secretary of the Navy. It is expected that the action of the department will be announced to merrow. The department desires to dispose of this case as soon as possible in order to utilize the I filled States ship Linter rise, which has been tied up at New York ever since the investigation began

began.
The United States ship Essex, now at New York, will probably be sent to the European station, and will be the sole representative or this Government on that station until

Do You

Have that extreme tired feeling, languer, without appetite or strength, impaired digestion and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and toning up the whole system. giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all drugglets, \$1; six for \$5, Prepared by C. L. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass,

100 Doses One Dollar

ome of the vessels now under construction some of the vessels now under construction are completed. It was originally intended to send this vessel to Brazil, but this will not be done now that the squadron of evolution is going there. In case the Essex is sent to Europe she will carry the remains of Inventor Ericason to Sweden, the land of his birth. The Enterprise, which was to have performed this service, will be attached to the North Atlantic station, relieving the Yantic and Galena. Both of these vessels are in need of repairs. The McKinley Tariff bill will meet with a

tte chamber. The Finance Committee have and several informal meetings lately to determine what course they will pursue when the
bill reaches them. They have not yet determine what course they will pursue when the
bill reaches them. They have not yet determined upon a programme of action. The plan
which was proposed some time ago, of preparing a bill in advance of the arrival of the
flouse bill, seems to have been abandoned. A
movement has been started by several
kepublican senators to have the Mckinley
bill reported back to the Senate within a
very few days after it reaches the
Finance Committee, put through the Senate
with mule debate, and an adjournment taken
very s on thereniter. The promoters of this
movement however are not receiving much
encouragement from the members of the Finance committee. These Senators believe, as
they did two years ago, that the only lope of
the lieu-bildean party is to keep the tariff before the people as a live fester and they propose to do it if possible. One of these members
of the Finance Committee said to-day:

"We have not yet decided what to do with
the becamer vill when it comes to us, beyond
the determination to amend it very materian;
I think the sunar cianse will be allowed to
stand practically as it is, although there will
be some small changes in it. Sugar timeoubtedly will be leit on the free libt. We are being had several informal meetings lately to deter I think the smar clause will be allowed to stand oractionly as it is although there will be some small changes in it. Sugar unconbicedly will be led on the free list. We are being subjected to agreat pressurelly the carries who desire us to open up the whole tariff question by giving hearings. Every interest that did not receive all that it wanted in the Mckinley bill is now turning to us for recef. If we ilsten to the appeals of these parties there is no tolling when we would got through Still, we may find it necessary to give them prortunityle exclain their wishes and offer their proposed amendments to the McKinley bill.

When asked why the Finance Committee does not agree to simply report the Senate bill of 1885 as a substitute for the McKinley bill, this lepublicar scenaror said. Well, that bill has a great many good features in it, but has a mevery objectionable ones that we are anxious to change. It may be that we will report that till to the Senate again, but if so it will only be after we have made some very material amendments to it.

In conclusion, the Senator said that the Finance Committee were entirely at sea as to what action they will take. Their course will be desired. ance Committee were entirely at sea as to what action they will take. Their course will be de-cided upon within the next few days.

The tariff debate in the House has begun to get interesting. The Ekirmishes were lively to-day, and everybody is getting warmed up set interesting. The shirmishes were lively to-day, and everybody is getting warmed up to the subject under the inspiration and operation of the live-minute rule of debate. So far the bill has been amended very little, but the important features have not yet been reached. The light on the sugar clause has yet to come, and it will no doubt be a lively one. The Southern sugar men are not yet reconciled to the provision putting sugar on the free list, and all efforts to appease them have been in vain. During the past few days statements have been made by friends of the billibinatival opposition had been removed, and that everything was now arranged as that the fleepublicans would support the bill to a man. This statement is not correct. Several disaffected Republicans have announced their determination to oppose the bill to the bilter end. Representative toleran of Louisians, who has been set down as one of the sugar men who had agreed to support the bill, says that he has been misrepresented. He declared to-day that his opposition to the bill is as earnest as ever, and that he for one should vote against it, unless the clause putting sugar on the freelist is changed. No lody thinks that this will happen, and it is quite possible that Mr. Coleman and the men who had kith him with him will desert the Ways and Means Committee when the final vote comes on the passage of the bill.

Delegate Flint of the defunct Pan-American Conference has been in the city for two or three days, looking to the publication of the three days, looking to the publication of the reports of the Conference, which are now being prepared for the printer. Mr. Fint says that the built work accomplished by the Conference has never been made public, as much of it was done in secret. Mr. Fint added that he saw no hostliny between the Mckinley Tariff built and the rechrecity recommendations of the Conference, which are satisfactory alike to protectionists and free traders, the latter seeing in them an approach toward the practice of free trade principles, while the former noted a practical extension of the home market. The Conference was provided for by a Democratic President and Congress and was carried out by a Republican Executive and Congress. So, he said, there could be no politics in it, and it should not be looked upon in a participality treaty with the American republics, there could be no possibility of other countries snugging in their goods under cover of law, for in these days the cable and telegraph inform the world of every consignment. of its work of the world of every consignment, The reports of the Conference would, he said, be presented to Conference would, he said, weeks, and then the world could better judge of its works.

On Saturday last another lot of Al Daggett's postal eards were rejected by the Postmaster-General. It is hinted at the department to-General. It is hinted at the department to-day that this was the list straw, and that the camel's back is about broken. It is the ordinon of efficials at the department, who are in the way to knew what is geding on that Mr. Pag-gett is about to surrender his contract. For the past few months it has been a source of much trouble and little profit to him. In fact, he has lost such large sums in endouvering to turnish earlis that would be satisfactory to the Postmaster-General that he cannot stand the pressure on him my longer. He has, it is said, therefore determined to refire rather than at-tempt to keep up the struggle longer.

Judge Thomas M. Cooley, Chairman of the Judge Thomas A. Cooley, unairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has so far recovered his health as to be able to return to Washington. He will resume his duties on the Commission, but will not work so hard as he has heretofore. He has been warned by his physicians that he must go slowly or the consequences may be serious.

Gen. Sherman was on the floor of the Senate for a mement to-day, the rules having been temporarily suspended so that he could be attended to the chamber. He listened for a few moments to the speech of senator-Jones on the silver question, and then retired to the clock room, where he sat and snoked and told stories for nearly two hours. During that time nearly every member of the Senate called and shook hands with the old soldier.

Senator Quay says that the meeting of the Eventive Committee of the Republican National Committee will be held during the first week in June. The Senator is going on another lishing trip in a day or two, to be gone the remainder of the month. Secretary Fassett goes to California on June 5, and the meeting will therefore be held prior to that date. It is said by Mr. Quay's friends to-day that the main object of the meeting is to discuss the question of funds. Reports will be received as to how much has been paid in and how much more is necessary. ore is nocessary.

A caucus of Democratic Senators was held A caucus of Democratic Senators was held to-day to elect a successor to Senator Beck as Chairman. Senator Gorman, who has been acting as Chairman the absence of Senator Bock, was chosen permanent Chairman without opposition.

The House amended the Senate Anti-Trust

The House amended the Senate Anti-Trust bill by the insertion of the following:

\$ 0.000 2 by try contract or agreement entered into for the purpose of preventing competition in the sale or properties of any commonly transported from one state or territory to be said in another or so contracted to be presented to be said in another or so contracted to be presented to presente or property from on the transported food another, what he deemed unlawful within the meaning of this art provided that the contracts for contract or agreement declared unlawful in this act.

The Senate Judiciary Committee recommends striking out the words sitter "preventing" down to the word "commetition," where it appears the second time, and also the proviso.

When the proprietor of the little plumbing

When the proprietor of the little plumbing shep at 1.507 Broatway raturned from dinner vector-dayle found a policeman in possession of the office with three young loys as prisoners. They had attempted to carry away lead pipe. They said they were Clareince Pisher, Thomas McLane, and Lercy Fuller When arrangued at the Yorkville Police Yout before Justice Smith yesterday afternoon on a charge of burgiary, Justice Smith asked Fisher if he was guity, "Certinly said the boy." And you "said the Justic to McCann." I say de same. "And what have you to say, Fuller" Oh I say de same as de udder follers. They were held for trial.

NO GUARANTEE BY CENTRAL.

DE, DEPENS FIRST APPEARANCE AS A WIINESS BAD FOR HOLLINS.

The Syracuse and Raldwinsville Tried for Central Backing but Blifa't Get It Yet Hollins Thinks His "New York Central System" Circular Was Justified, VICTORIAS VICTORIAS Dr. Chauneoy M. Depew was a witness in ROCKAWAYS

court yesterday for the first time in his life. He was summoned by the defence in the case of A. M. Kidder & Co. against Frank C. Hol-ROCKAWAYS lins & Co. Trial of this suit was begun last Wednesday before Judgo Ingunham and a jury, the plaintiffs alleging that in May, 1887, Hollins induced them to buy \$10,000 of Syracuse and Baldwingville Railroad bonds by falsely representing that the bonds were guaranteed or insured by the New York Central

Railraoad. Dr. Depow testified that he had been approached by several business men of Baidwinsville at different times; they had told him about the proposed road and the prospects it had for a profitable business, and had made several overtures looking to getting the Central to guarantee the bonds or operate the road. All overtures of this nature were positively declined by Dr. Depew, but he did give permission to the Baldwinsville people to connect with the Central system at Ambov. Later, it was found that the running of Baldwinsville trains over the Central tracks from Amboy to Syracuse would be very objectionable and Dr. De-jew asked the Baldwinsville people to make a connection over the West Shore tracks instead. It was on this occasion that he wrote the letter

connection over the West Shore tracks instead. It was on this occasion that he wrote the letter published in Saturday's Sun wherein he introduced the Baldwinsville gentlemen to General Manager Laying of the West Shore.

In renly to Mr. Gallup, counsel for the plaintiff, br. Depew said that he had no ergiven anybody reason to believe that the New York Central was in any seems back of the Syracuse and Baldwinsville read. Mr. Gallup called the witness's attention to the phrase on Hollins & Co. s first circular, "Tromises have been made which insure the fixed charges of the Syracuse and Baldwinsville road," and Dr. Depew and he was certain that no officer of the New York Central or West Shore roads had made any such promise. Ir, Lepew did not know that his letter to Laying was not delivered until a year and a half after it was written. This letter was not a contract or traffic arrangement, for terms whould laye to be settled before any plan could be consummated.

Dr. Depew seemed to enjoy his experience thoroughly, e-pecially the persistent efforts of Hollins's lively lawyer. Hinrichs, to shut off the cross-examination by objections.

"This is the first time that ever I was a witness," exclaimed Dr. Depew gleefully as he stepped down at last.

The examination of Mr. Hollins was resumed. He told on his interviews with Dr. Depew, and insisted that Dr. Depew had said that the Central's relations with the Lackawahna were such that the Central could not appear to father the Baldwinsville road.

He told us," said Hollins, "to go ahead, and that we could have an entrance into Syracuse. He thought the road would be a profitable investment. Later, that is on Sept. 27, 1857, we went to him to get the traffic arrangement in writing. He had made up his mind to give us the entrance to Syracuse over the West Shore tracks, and accordingly wrote the letter to Layng. When I went to Layng's office he was away. I put the letter in a vanit and did not see it again until some time in 1-88."

Touching the cost of the road, Hollins said

struction, without including any compensation whatever to himself or his lim, and without liceluding any compensation whatever to himself or his lim, and without liceluding any interest charges on money invested before the operation of trains was begun. He added that venchers were in court for every dollar of the cost. Hollins declared that he had incended to purchase the bonds at issue jointly, and was disappointed when F. F. Wing insisted on selling them independently. He also asserted that he had told Wing all the details about the "washed" sale of stocs, although he denied that washed was the proper term, because money had actually passed. There was no other sale of this stock, which Hollins sold to himself, except a very small transaction in Baldwinsville at par. Hollins paid himself 33 for his stock. Eighteen days later he received a note from C. T. Wing asking for information relative to the condition of the ment made out by Alexander Hammill, which showed that in April, 1-87, the road had carned \$1.099,30 in excess of all charges. These were the first actual figures given by Hollins to Wing. Wing incorporated the figures in a circular to investors, although Hammill's statement omitted to allow for the monthly pay rolls. Hollins told Wing that he was trying to consummate a bargain by which the Baldwinsville road saled his attention to the fact that the Central had already absorbed various little roads along its route. He justified the use of the words "New York Central system" on his circular by saying that any road connecting with the Central, and exchanging traffic with it, and using some of its facilities for business, as the Baldwinsville did, would be necessarily a part of the system. The phrase was omitted from his following circular and roads along its route. He justified the use of the words "New York Central system" on his circular by saying that any road connecting with the Central, and exclanging traffic with it, and using some of its facilities for business, as the Baldwinsville did, would be

hidder & Co. H. (. Duval was one of the holders who sold his bonds to Hollins at 94. He had originally bought the bonds for \$5,000 cash on the advice of gentlemen in the New York Central office. Duval thoughtso highly of the bonds that he had advised a Hartford man named Welch to buy the whole issue. Hollins's examination was interrupted briefly to take the evidence of Ruddolph Keppler. Chairman of the arbitration committee of the Stock Exchange before whom Kidder & Co. brought Hollins to ask for an annulment of the sale. Mr. Keppler said that the Exchange did not assume to decide the points at issue. The trial will go on to-day.

ONCE A PROSECUTOR, NOW A FELON. An Ausistant District Attorney Sentenced to Prison for Forgery.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., May 12.-George B. ves, the young Assistant District Attorney for Essex county, whose recent downfall and arrest for forgery made such a sensation in eastern Massachusetts, was to-day sentenced to eight and one-half years in the State prison. with the customary one day of solitary confinement, and the remainder at hard labor. It was very affecting scene when the sentence was imposed, and all, even the men whom he had wronged, were glad that it was so light. The prisoner appeared thoroughly crushed, and kept his head bowed on his hands most of the time. It was a painful situation for prisoner. ourt, and bar from the intimate relations which had heretofore existed between them. At the last term of the court the prisoner at the bar was the presecuting officer. Only three months ago, himself then a criminal, he was recording the list of indictments and plens as given by criminals of records less black than his own. To-day he faced the Court and bar from the prisoners' bench. His oid associate, District Attorney Moody, whose considence and trust Ives had so shamefully abused, was placed in the most trying position of his legal career, but painful though it was, he bravely performed his duty. I was plended gni ty to eight counts for for gery, the amounts aggregating \$17.225, and to two additional counts for the embezzlement of \$7.000 from the estate of Jonathan Hancy, for which he was trustee, District Attorney Moody moved for sentence upon every count. Judge Hammond imposed a sentence of six and a half years' imprisonment in the State prison on the cight counts for forgery and a sentence of two years in the State prison for embezzlement. The voice of the Cierk was husky with emotion as he commenced to read. Ivee became vory calm. The popular estimate had given bim from twelve to lifteen years. He was taken to prison at once. ments and pleas as given by criminals of

Patrick J. Egan and Solomon Pulver, composing the firm of P. J. Egan & Co. wholeanle dealers in larce and embroideries at 54 Lepenard street, made an assignment yesterday to Michael Levy, with Habil-ities of about \$50,000. Joseph F. Berker, wholesale and retail dealer in gro-

caries teas, and coffers of 15 button street, 2 of highth avenue and 350 frond street, made an assignment year terday to John B. Quintan, giving preferences of 5.072. His habilities are about \$70.000 and forming sects A despatch from Sandwich, Mass, yesterday stated

A despatch from Pandwick, Sport Veneer Company that the factory of the Chas, W. Sport Veneer Company to say Fuller! They were held for trial.

A Victim of Cigarette Smoking. 222

Ricingsport. May 12. William Stoddard, aged it died gesterial similar and investigation of creditors of this from the class of cigarette and they are the following houses storted by the creditors contained by the creditors and they are the same and investories similar at the same of the company from the effects of cigarette and the same and investories similar at the same of the company and the modifier. The class has excited considerable interest among the medical men of this city.

A resulting of creditors of this from the company was tended in the company of creditors. The company was tended in the company of creditors of the class of the company of creditors of the company of the company of the company and the company of the company of the company of the company has some class of the company of the company has some class of the company of the company of the company has some class of the company has some class of the company of the Morses, Carriages, &c.

FLANDRAU& CO. 372, 374, 376 BROOME ST. Spring and Summer Carriages

OF THE BEST CLASS BUCKBOARDS BECKBOARDS (In the said Painted), WAGON ETTES, OMNIBUSES, LANDAUS,

SECOND-HAND hams, Landans, Rockaways, Coach Carts, Omni-Road Wagons, Phactons, Fa., 10p Cabriolets, Vio-Fancy Traps, Curtain Rockaways, Landaulets

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Reliable wagons at bottom prices; all styles; all work warranted hand-made inspection of stock solicited order work a specialty. Do wagons on hand. NEW YORK WALON OF, 383, 387 Hadson st., corner Hank. TORK WACON UO., SS., SS., HARDON R., COTRET HARS.

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FILLY WARRASTED BUY OF MANUFACTURES,
SAVI, MONIY, WAGONS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE,
HUBSON WAGON CO., 542 BUDSON ST.

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G COOD PASTURE FOR HORSES for the season; large good water. Apply to J. H. JAMES Cornwall on Hudson, N. Y. PASTURE - Horses pastured, plenty of shade, good water, Ac., references exchanged, S. L. WOOD-PATENT SPRINKLING TRUCKS.
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DAVIS & MARSHALL, Indies' and Misses' Riding Habits, Boys' Mittary School Uniforms, 216 WEST 125TH ST. EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS; illustrated catalogues free.

She Claims \$10,000 for Board, and Ho \$11,000 for Medical Attendance.

Bosron, May 12 .- Mrs. Ann Eliza Hackett has sued her son-in-law, Dr. Angus McDonald, for \$10,000, which she demands for six years board for the Doctor and his family. The Doctor, not to be left in the race for dollars, turns about and has filed a declaration in which he charges the plaintiff with over \$14,000 for medical attendance and services in taking care of the plaintiff's property. The plaintiff, who is a widow, was in 1878 living with her husband on the same street, he having retired from business with a competency. this time the Doctor became acquainted with the family, and in October, 1881, married the plaintiff's youngest daughter, with the consent of the parents. The Doctor then had an office

of the parents. The Doctor then had an office on Columbus avenue, but Mrs. Hackett could not bear the thought of having her daughter live so far away as Columbus avenue, and induced the newly married couple to come and live with her.

In June, 1893, Mr. Hackett died, leaving his property to his wife for life, Afterward it was to go to the Doctor's wife. The latter died on Feb. 6, 1896, leaving a daughter, who also died on March 4, 1888. The defendant after this leit the plaintiff's house, but was asked to return, and did so, remaining until June 2, 1889, when he was sent off bag and baggage. During the time the defendant was an inmate of the plaintiff's house the plaintiff was often sick, and was prescribed for by the defendant. The latter also took charge of the plaintiff's property. Mrs. Hackett becoming dissatisfied with that arrangement, wanted a settlement, and the case was referred to an auditor. The auditor found that the Doctor got more benefit from the manner in which he lived than did the plaintiff; but he also found that there was no contract made by the defendant by which he plaintiff; but he also found that there was no contract made by the defendant by which he agreed to pay for his board. Ac., while living with his wife's parents and the finding was for the defendant. The case now comes before the jury to decide whether there was any such contract as the plaintiff alleges. The Doctor does not wish to collect the amount he has charged the plaintiff, but flies the claim as a set-off.

HUNGRY JOE LOSES AN BASY JOB.

The Contractors Didn't Like the Convicte Demand for the Discharge of an Employee, BALTIMORE, May 12.-Hungry Joe, the well-known confidence man, who buncoed W. 3. Bansomer of this city out of \$5,000 a few nonths ago, has lost his easy job at the Maryland penitentiary. The directors of the prison set him at work soon after his conviction as a shipping clerk in the shoe department. One shipping clerk in the shoe department. One day recently he had some words with the driver of the wagon of the firm having the shoe contract at the prison. He went to the telephone, called up the irm, and told them that he did not want them to send that driver for shoes again because the driver had insulted him.

The lirm was astonished at the message and reported the matter to the directors of the penientiary, who, after investigation, ordered Joet transfer to another job. He is now packing shoes, a much less desirable employment.

Stock Exchange Election.

The annual election for officers of the New York Stock Exchange was held yesterday. A renomination had been offered to President W. L. Buil, who had served two terms. This was an unprecedented token of esteem, but he deever held the office. The official ticket was as follows:

follows:

President, Watson B. Dickerman, Secretary, George W. Ely, Tressurer, D. C. Haye: Chalrman, James Mitchell: Trustee of Gratuity Fund (to serve five years), S. H. Kiesam; Members of the towering Committee, W. L. Bull, J. W. Davie, F. W. tilley, Jr. W. H. Granbery, Rudolph Seppier, H. K. Pomroy, Charence S. Day, J. F. Emmons, James McGovern, R. A. Prabody, Members of the Nominating Committee, W. Johnson, James E. Grade, A. C. Tower, D. B. Gibbert, E. B. Talcott. The only opposition manifested was to Messrs, McGovern and R. A. Peabody, in whose pinces votes were east for A. H. de Haven and C. E. Laidlaw. The impression prevailed after the poils closed that the official ticket would win. The result will be announced to-day.

Mr. Yought's Big Dog Saves a Life. A big dog belonging to J. C. Vought of

Dining Tables,

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Our exhibit of DINING ROOM PURNI-TIEE is on the first floors. Tables grade from \$8,50 to \$145. You really ought to sec these at \$13.50 and \$15.00.

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